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VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING AUGUST 24, 1857.

NUMBER 278.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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be made acquainted with the wants, the customs, habits, and manners of the other; you will thus promote social intercourse, provide the means for national defense, strength on the bonds of the Union, and dispense every inducement for dissolution.

What was said then of the advantages of this road may be repeated now with tenfold more truth. The road was then desirable as a means of enabling Kentucky to avail herself of the trade and travel between the North and the South, and to become the medium of exchange for the manufactures of the one and the productions of the other. What was then only desirable has now become a necessity. Without the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Louisville must become an inaccessible island in the great sea of commerce. The enterprise of our neighbors, on all sides of us, is fast forming currents of trade which pass near enough to us to greet our ears with the busy hum of their ceaseless progress but do not touch our borders. All these great currents, bearing with them wealth and prosperity, might with proper exertions be made to flow into our city and make it the great entrepot of Western commerce. Nature has done for Louisville all that is necessary to enable her to become the leading commercial and manufacturing city of the Western valley. But human industry has overcome elsewhere the obstructions that nature had created. Mountains have been cut down or tunneled, great rivers have been bridged over, and nature unaided can't compete with the mighty march of human industry. The rivers upon which we have heretofore depended have become inadequate to the demands of our great and growing commerce. We must have more rapid and more certain communication with all the principal markets. We must have railroads to connect with all the great railroad systems North and South. The Louisville and Nashville road should be completed without delay. The road to Memphis ought not to be allowed to linger long unfinished, and a railroad bridge across the Ohio at the Falls is necessary to avoid the immense cost of transshipment and ferrage for freights and passengers.

We hope our citizens will be fully awake to these necessities. If bonds can't be sold, other means may be devised for the completion of these enterprises that are essential to the welfare and the prosperity of our city and our State. State aid to our railroads to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars per mile, an amount sufficient to iron the roads after the grading is completed, would greatly facilitate their progress and would insure their ultimate completion. A wise provision for the welfare of the State should and will perhaps induce the next Legislature to propose for the adoption of the people a measure of this kind, but it will require two years at least to put such a law in practical operation. In the mean time those among us who have capital will advance their individual interests and greatly promote the common welfare by giving their aid to the prosecution of this work. It is fair to estimate that the completion of the railroads to Nashville and Memphis and a railroad bridge across the Ohio river, making Louisville the great railroad center of the whole country, would increase the value of property here at least twenty-five per cent. This would be realized immediately upon the completion of these works, and we have no doubt that in our own midst means can be furnished to push them forward with celerity, so as to attain their completion at an early day. It will not do to wait for a change in the bond market. The roads should not be allowed to languish when such vast interests depend upon their speedy completion.

THE PROPOSED APPRENTICE SYSTEM IN LOUISIANA.—Many of the English and French anti-slavery philanthropists as well as some of our Northern abolitionists are heartily sick of emancipated negroes. They find their theories don't work well in practice, and that it is a mere Utopian idea that an ignorant negro slave can be transmuted into an intelligent freeman by the mere act of emancipation. The French and English are beginning to be sorely troubled about the value of their colonial establishments rendered worse than worthless by the emancipation of the negroes, by whose labor under the old system they were made smiling and productive gardens. The attempt on the part of Spain to introduce coolies into Cuba seems to have suggested in various directions the revival of the slave trade under another name. The French and English political economists who are moving in this matter call the proposed trade "the apprentice system," but a Louisiana planter, in a recent communication to the N. O. Delta proposes substantially the same thing under the title of "free emigration." He proposes that "Twenty planters unite, each binding himself to take fifty negroes, who are to be obtained on the west coast of Africa, under the following contract, to be made there between the planter and the negro: The planter binds himself to pay the cost of passage of the emigrant and all of his expenses, from the moment of the signing of the contract; the emigrant binds himself to faithfully work for the planter for not less than ten nor more than twenty years—time to be fixed in each contract—at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per month; wages to commence upon the day of the arrival of the emigrant. An account to be kept between the emigrant and planter. The wages shall be first applied to the payment of the cost of passage, &c. Second, to such extras as the emigrant may desire during his term of service. Third, to the cost of returning him civilized to his native land—which, in every instance, shall be a part and absolute condition of the contract. And, lastly, whatever balance, if any, may be due to the emigrant, shall be paid him by the planter in gold and silver upon the morning of the day of his re-embarkation for his native land. During all of the time of the existence of the contract, the planter shall be bound to provide the emigrant with wholesome food and sufficient clothing at his own proper cost. The contract to be duplicated in the English and African tongues, and well explained to the emigrant before signing. The writer offers to be one of twenty to do this, and asks for nineteen others to join him." This is intrinsically the peonage system of Mexico, which is infinitely worse than the slavery system in our Southern States. But, by whatever name it may be called, it cannot be disguised that it is an attempt to revive the slave trade.

We hold to the doctrine embraced in the resolution introduced into the last Congress by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, that any attempt at the revival of the slave trade would be unconstitutional and nefarious. Still, we see that there are persons scattered throughout the South who do not conceal their wish to revive that infamous traffic. Their open avowal alone renders them a degree higher in the scale of civilization than the piratical scoundrels who infest the seas and grow wealthy in a trade that is proscribed by all civilized nations.

Nothing, however, can ever result from their scheme, although it has been endorsed by that august body of talkers, the Southern Commercial Convention. It is, notwithstanding the improbability of any practical consequences flowing from it, somewhat interesting to trace the progress of a fanatical idea. Spain is now virtually engaged in the trade, although watched by English and American vessels. France has made a movement towards its revival, and could Great Britain embark in the business without a compromise of dignity and historical character, her vessels would be to-morrow lying in sequestered nooks upon the coast of Guinea, stealing cargo after cargo of degraded blacks. The philanthropy and sentimentalism of Wilberforce have, now-a-days, very little influence in the seagirt isle. Money is king.

But the United States can never encourage tacitly or otherwise such an odious and disreputable business. A ratification of its legality by our authorities would be damning to the national fame. Still it is allowable to discuss the abstract question, although it involves the infraction of one of the sections of the Constitution. We find, indeed, that the advocates of the scheme overthrow themselves with their own arguments, and that no possible good could result, save, indeed, to the coffers of a few New England ship-masters and owners, who would take the lead in the enterprise when assured that it would be remunerative.

Our readers can easily perceive how injuriously the revival of the slave trade would affect the interests of the more Northern of the Southern States. The present exorbitant price of slaves would at once decline. Slavery would cease to be profitable, and the desire to get rid of the negroes be greatly increased. Every slave owner would be a loser, as the value of his negroes would suffer just in proportion to the increase of the supply from Africa. Another result would be to Africanize the planting States, and thus reduce them to the same dangerous condition with the West Indies. According to the census of 1850, Louisiana had more negroes and mulattoes than white people, the former numbering 262,271, and the latter 255,491. The slaves alone were 211,807. In South Carolina there was a considerable excess of the blacks and their affiliated shades of color. In Mississippi the whites formed but 48.76 per cent. of the population; in Louisiana, 49.35; in Florida, 53.98; in Alabama, 55.27; and in Georgia, 57.56. These are States whose white population receives no accession of moment from foreign or northern emigration. They suffer largely from the migration of their own whites to the north, northwest, and southwest, and the natural increase is small. Let there be a fresh influx of negroes from Africa, and the effect would in a few years be visible enough.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

DYING PAGANINI.

He lay buried amidst heaps of violins. Sometimes he called for his favorite instrument, and drew from it tones so sublime, even those of old. He seemed like a poet pouring forth his soul of music in one last, long song.

Within a dim and antique room, whose walls were chequered by the soft and dreamy light of the sun sinking in calm Adriatic waves, The dying sufferer lay. Softly and cool The west wind murmuring through those ancient halls Wafted the deep, wild music of the waves In countless echoes to him. On his brow, Where the death dew had settled, the pure tints of twilight, mellowing o'er the glassy waves, Fell faint and magic-like. His dark locks, stirred by the soft gusting of the summer tide, Floated dream-like across his stainless brow, And, ever as the burdened zephyrs came With their sweet perfumes from the forest aisles, The minstrel turned to woo their gentle breath.

He lay within a hall of other days, The broken spear, the helmet, and the shield Spoke eloquently from the spell of years. His harp lay on his breast, and ever as From slumbering his spirit wandered back, The life-blood filled his veins and gave him strength; He raised his trembling hand and, feebly, Amidst the accompaniment of his harp, The rich, deep diapasons of his harp, And now the fire of youth came back, and lit The rayless temple of his dying soul, Which, seemingly, had inspiration caught From the dream-land wherein 'twas wandering, And gave forth to the quiet listeners The strange and heaven-like melodies which filled His soul in its departure.

WM. JAS. LISLE.

BURIAL OF MR. MYLOTT.—The burial of Mr. Edward Mylott, who was drowned a few days since while descending the falls, was had yesterday. A very large procession attended the remains to the grave.

Mr. Mylott was an accomplished topographical engineer, and had been for some time connected with the Geological Survey of this State. He leaves a wife and family of children, who we understand are in destitute circumstances. It is proposed to make some effort for their relief, which we trust will prove successful. A committee will call upon our citizens to solicit aid in this praiseworthy undertaking. No nobler charity could be fostered.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The preparations for the National Fair are progressing with unusual spirit. From all sections of the country we hear of large delegations intending to visit our city during the ensuing week. Our hotels, we are happy to say, are admirably fitted for the entertainment of the vast multitude.

The price of admission to the grounds will be fifty cents, which has been the regular charge of all the previous exhibitions of the National Society.

President Wilder is expected to arrive about the middle of this week.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening the exhibition was again thronged and the nightly receipts are in excess of those of last year.

The number of articles displayed continually increases, and the attractiveness of the hall has been vastly improved. There is a world of amusement, instruction, and entertainment to be had by those visiting the Institute.

And yet there is room for new specimens of Louisville mechanism. No manufacturer in the city should omit being represented in the fair.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling. Last evening there were 5 feet water in the canal.

For New Orleans.—The splendid steamer E. H. Fairchild, Capt. Fawcett, leaves for New Orleans this evening. She has the very best of accommodations. Messrs. Leyden and Barrett Mullikin, her clerks, (to whom we are indebted for the usual favors), are very courteous and attentive to their passengers.

The Fairchild, on her last arrival at New Orleans, was presented by the gentleman in whose honor she is named with a magnificent piano and three beautiful stands of colors.

The elegant steamer Chanceller, Captain Stewart, also leaves for New Orleans this evening. The C. is one of the finest and largest of the low water boats, and is in charge of able officers. She arrived on Saturday, and we were favored by her clerks with papers.

The Poland is a fine light-draught sternwheeler, drawing only 14 inches light, and capable of carrying 400 tons. She is advertised to leave for Pittsburgh this evening.

The Minnetonka will also leave for Pittsburgh this evening.

The Rock City will leave for Nashville this morning.

The good steamer W. A. Eaves, Capt. Duncan, is the packet for Evansville and Henderson to-day.

The Eaves is very popular, and always goes out crowded with passengers.

The Tempest, a bran new light-draught boat, will leave for Cincinnati to-day. She is a beautiful craft, strongly built, and has neat, pleasant, and well furnished cabins. Capt. Parr, under whose superintendence she was built, is her commander.

The Superior, Capt. Summons, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

Shipping of the Vicksburg Ferryboat.—The steam ferryboat which plies between Vicksburg and the town of De Soto, opposite, was sunk on the 13th, while lying at the Louisiana shore.

The American Scientific Association has just concluded its annual session at Montreal, Canada. It will hold its next session at Baltimore. Among the papers read were four on the mode of preparing bank notes so as to guard against counterfeiting, by Professors Stillman, Eaton, Hunt, and Horsford.

The claim of Dr. Winslow to the discovery of certain scientific principles in relation to the formation of continents, was proven to be entirely unfounded.

Officer Powell arrested on Saturday a man who called himself James Jones, on charge of stealing a carpet-bag containing various articles of clothing from Mr. Wing, a passenger on the Cincinnati mailboat. Jones says he is from Dupont, Ind. He had in his possession a receipt for a registered letter for Peter Smith, detained in the postoffice at Dupont. His case was examined in part on Saturday, and then continued for the accused to enable him to obtain testimony in his behalf.

The Postmaster General has contracted with Mr. S. B. Miles, of Pennsylvania, to carry the United States mail monthly, from Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory, at the rate of \$32,000 per annum. The service is to begin on or after the 1st of October next. Mr. Miles was formerly a mail contractor in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but for the past two years has been performing the same service in Kansas and Nebraska.

FOR THE FAIR GROUND.—For the accommodation of persons desiring to go to the Fair Grounds, all the passenger trains on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad will stop at the Fair Grounds on and after to-day until after the Fair, and a freight train will be run from Lexington to the Fair Ground on Sunday, Aug. 30th inst., and from the Fair Grounds to Lexington on Sunday, Sept. 6th.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinn says that the African Methodist Church in Chicago is to be arraigned at the next session of the Indiana Conference, which meets at New Albany this month, for innovation upon the ancient order of that Church, in introducing pews, a choir, and an organ into their place of worship.

Gen. Goicouria, who has arrived at Washington direct from the city of Mexico, says that the mission of Senator Benjamin and Sa Sere with reference to Tehuantepec matters will be a failure—that the Comofort government never recognized the opening of the Tehuantepec route. They consider all of them a set of sharpers.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under the date of the 4th, states that the mortality from the vomito was very great. Suicide was so frequent that it was regarded as epidemic. Smuggling was carried on to a great extent on the frontier. People were tired of the Spanish invasion reports.

Stephen Bronson, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago, has been arrested there on charge of having stolen \$52,000 in bills of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company, at Dalton, Georgia, belonging to the Bank. The examination was commenced on Friday.

Much excitement prevails in Memphis in consequence of the proposed removal of Bolton, the murderer of McMullen, to another point for trial. A meeting of citizens had requested the Sheriff to disobey the order of the Judge and not deliver up the prisoner.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Board of Directors of the State Bank have returned for cancelling, one million two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; redeemed within the last three months.

Jerry Cowden, a very notorious thief, was arrested in Cincinnati on Friday, and \$1,500 of counterfeit notes found in his possession.

Lafayette Henry, the Commonwealth's Attorney in the Hopkinsville District, died very suddenly on Friday.

The tinners of Memphis struck for higher wages last week.

Gen. Wm. Walker, of Nicaragua, was in Nashville, Friday.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

John R. Bartlett, Esq., who was the Commissioner appointed to run the boundary between Mexico and the United States under President Fillmore's administration, in the years 1850-53, has written an elaborate paper, which appears in the Providence Journal, in which he takes decided ground in favor of the Southern line, near the 32d parallel of latitude, which has been selected by the Postmaster General for the overland mail route to California. Mr. Bartlett gives this route the preference on account of the many advantages which he says his observation assures him that it possesses. He traveled with seven loaded wagons, many pack mules, twenty-five oxen and one hundred and fifty sheep, over a considerable portion of the line, and may therefore lay claim with good reason to know its characteristics. He thinks the Southern line has a narrower belt of woodless and waterless region to traverse than any other; the summit level at El Paso is only 3,800 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the summit level of the central or Albuquerque route, near the 35th parallel, is reported to have an elevation of about 7,000 feet. Between the Rio Grande and Colorado water was always found—if not visible on the surface it could be obtained by digging for it—and the whole extent was passed without crippling a wagon. This region Mr. Bartlett pronounces admirably adapted for a wagon road or railway. Beyond the Colorado is the California desert, having a breadth of about 100 miles, which must be crossed. This is very hard and level, with occasional spots of sand. It is entirely destitute of wood, and nearly so of grass. Water in the dry seasons can only be had by digging; but it could probably be obtained in any desirable quantities by opening large wells, and by providing reservoirs to catch the overflows of the Colorado. Carisa Creek furnishes water in the driest seasons. From this point to San Diego water is found at convenient distances, and also an abundance of grass. Emigrant parties from Eastern Texas in large numbers have passed over this route, making, however, an unnecessary detour in one place which lengthens their journey one hundred miles. Mr. Bartlett, on his return, met numerous parties upon the road, and in one instance a flock of 17,000 sheep, all bound for San Francisco. He appeals to his published reports and dispatches to support his present statements, and asserts that although the region through which this road passes is no Paradise, and is poor in many respects, yet it is infinitely better and presents more advantages for a great national highway than any yet discovered to California.

TALL CHINESE HEMP.—We have received from Mr. John Herr, of this county, a specimen of Chinese hemp grown on his farm. It is of very superior quality, and measures sixteen feet in height. This new species is being rapidly introduced into Kentucky, and with much success.

Charley Ford, a notorious character, well known in the police annals of this city, has recently been twice arrested in St. Louis for being concerned in a robbery, but succeeded each time in escaping the clutches of the law.

Some of our exchanges say that Dr. Bryant R. Young, who was voted for by the Americans in the Fifth Congressional District resides at Bardonia. This is a mistake. The Doctor lives at Elizabethtown.

John Buckley was arrested in Cincinnati on Friday, having in his possession a large amount of \$1 counterfeits on the Hopkinsville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky. He was connected with the Indiana gang of counterfeiters.

Nathan Bullock, a man 80 years of age, has been arrested in Decatur county, charged with being connected with the gang of counterfeiters whose headquarters have been in Eastern Indiana.

D. Erzer, of Chillicothe, Ohio, formerly an extensive pork operator, but recently engaged in the distillery business, has failed.

Officer M. Howard arrested an Irishman yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch from a German.

Speaking of the effect of the India war on commerce, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The disturbance likely to result in our trade with India during the next twelve months is leading to inquiries as to the various classes upon whom it will fall. A large part of our export trade to Calcutta, which amounts to a sum equal to \$25,000,000 per annum, is carried on by Greek houses in London and Manchester. It consists in a great degree of cotton goods and metals. The Manchester manufacturers rarely ship on their own account. The Greeks buy the goods, pay for them by bills at long date, and wait a return of the proceeds. Whether a sudden stoppage of demand at Calcutta, where, according to the last accounts imported goods were unsaleable, will lead to any cases of disaster on this side, is a point to be determined. At present there have been no failures in that branch of business.

In the produce markets the articles most likely to be affected are indigo and saltpetre. The saltpetre suitable for gunpowder is manufactured exclusively in the disturbed districts. The supply, therefore, is certain to be interrupted, and as the stock on hand here is comparatively small, prices are advancing.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The report that an officer of the navy of the United States had taken steps, under the direction of Com. Armstrong or of Commissioner Parker, to seize upon an island in the China Sea by way of indemnity for losses of Americans in the war between China and England, is undoubtedly incorrect; at least nothing is known of it at the Navy Department or the Department of State. It is a matter of doubt, also, whether even the President has the power to make reprisals. In the recent discussions of the matter it has appeared to be the general opinion that the President cannot, without the authority of Congress, authorize reprisals.

Arrest of a Central American Notability.—Mr. Clifford Webster, who claims to hold a contract from the Government of Costa Rica for the opening of the Transit route, was yesterday arrested on the suit of Messrs. James Lee & Co., on a warrant issued by Judge Hoffman of the superior court. Webster is charged with improper proceedings respecting a storage receipt in 1856. The amount in question is some \$2,800. The defendant contends that the storage receipt was good, and that there is no cause of action against him.—N. Y. Tribune.

MARRIED.

In Cincinnati, on Friday morning, 21st inst., by Rev. J. J. Thompson, Saverus J. Arnsperg, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Mary N. Street, of Cincinnati.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1857.

THE ORIGIN OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

It is not generally known that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was first suggested twenty-three years ago by its present energetic President, Gov. John L. Helm. If it had been begun then it would long ago have been completed, and Kentucky would now be covered over with a network of railroads, affording to every part of the Commonwealth the incalculable benefits of their communications with the great markets of the East and the West and the North and the South.

During the session of the General Assembly of Kentucky of 1834 and '35, when the first bill for a system of internal improvements was under consideration, various views and opinions were submitted as to the character, extent, and feasibility of certain improvements. Governor Helm was then a member of the Legislature and warmly advocated the introduction of railroads as a part of the system of internal improvements proposed to be adopted. In the files of the Frankfort Commonwealth of that date we find his speech upon this subject, from which we extract the following remarks in regard to a railroad from Louisville to Nashville:

Kentucky

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1857.

AN HONEST MAN.—A Mr. Ridgway, who in 1810 was in business in New York as a joiner, became involved, and obtained a discharge under the insolvent law. He then went West and established himself in Columbus in the plow making business. Having during the past year received a payment of \$9,000 from a railroad company, he revisited New York with the intention of finding his old creditors or their representatives and settling his accounts. He was able to find but one of the original creditors living, to whom he paid the debt of forty-seven years' standing. He also paid the children of one of his other creditors whom he succeeded in finding. Mr. Ridgway represented his district in Congress for six years.

THE VENTILATION OF THE NEW HALLS OF CONGRESS.—The mode of ventilating the two new halls of Congress is to be as follows: A column of air, previously passed through hot water pipes in winter, and through jets of ice in summer, is to be forced, by means of a large fan worked by steam, up a hollow shaft to the space between the roof and ceiling, through the latter of which, being thoroughly perforated, it will gain admission into the room, and displace the vitiated air through apertures in the base of the walls. The Union states that this theory of ventilation is original with Capt. Meigs, and as yet untested, and doubts have been expressed by scientific men of its practicability.

EDUCATION OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN WITH A YOUNG GIRL.—Rev. Mr. Porteus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stanwich, Conn., is reported to have eloped with a Miss Pine, daughter of Jas. Pine of King street, Westchester county, New York, a young lady of about 19 years of age and of prepossessing appearance. They were married in New York city, without the consent of the girl's father, who received the first announcement of the fact through the city papers.

It is wisely remarked that when ladies are taken out riding in their little carts it is little less than cruelty to push them along backwards. A child, like a grown person, must, in order to render a ride healthful, be drawn behind the mother or servant, as the case may be, not pushed before. Proprietors of ladies and baby carts will please make a note, and save their little ones from sickness.

SHIPMENTS FROM PITTSBURGH.—From the 9th of February to the 15th of August inclusive, 83 steamboats left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, 10 for Louisville, 21 for Nashville, 9 for New Orleans, 140 for St. Louis, and 62 for ports about St. Louis, making a total of 355 boats. Total tons of freight shipped 130,000, of which 56,070 tons were iron and nails.

THE LAST WILLIAMISM.—N. P. Willis describes a sheet of blotting paper from Washington Irving's desk as "the document on which the thoughts of Irving's last book had wiped their sandals as they went in."

It may not be generally known that General Washington was a Marshal of France. How he came to be in this wise:

When, in 1781, Colonel Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said: "Our chief must command; it is our cause and the battle is on our soil." "C'est impossible," exclaimed the Frenchman; "the etiquette of the French service the Count du Rochambeau, being an old Lieutenant General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or a *Marschal de France*." "Then," exclaimed Laurens, "make our Washington a *Marschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end." It was done.

A DENTIST THRESHOLD.—The Henderson (Ky.) Reporter says:

One day last week a Mr. Boyd, of Hopkinsville, administered a severe caning to Dr. Badger, a dentist. The wife of Mr. Boyd, a beautiful woman, called at the office of Badger to get some teeth extracted. Badger, forgetful of the proprieties of life, kissed her. She informed her husband, and he served the enamored Doctor exactly right.

Among the patents granted last week was the following:

Edward W. Stevens and Richard Jenkins, of Covington, Ky., for improvement in railroad rail.

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE STORY.—The Baltimore Free Press reports a case which is very wonderful, if true, and the patient is cautious and reliable in its statements. It says that, fourteen or fifteen years ago, a gentleman of that city was attacked by some ruffians, and during the fight he was stabbed about midway between the eye and the ear; and it was afterwards found that the point of the instrument had broken off and remained in the head! All efforts to extract it proved futile. Strange to say, he felt but little pain from it; the wound soon healed, and he pursued his usual avocations. Three years afterwards the wound opened, and his surgeon feeling the ragged edge of the blade, made several efforts to draw it out, and after considerable labor drew from the wound a portion of the base of the broken dirk, which measured within a fraction of two inches in length.

For eleven years longer, the remainder of the blade continued in the head, when, about two weeks since, after suffering a great degree of pain on the right side of the nose, near the corner of his eye, on the opposite side to where he received the wound, and considerable swelling appearing, he went to Professor Smith, who, upon examining the diseased part, found the point of the blade protruding! It had actually traversed through the bones of the head and, after fourteen years, made its appearance in the above locality. The point of the instrument is plainly visible, and an effort is to be made for its extraction.

MEAT AND MILK POISON.—A few days since, Mr. Nathan Reed of Illinois had an interview with City Inspector Morton in regard to the alarming effects of meat and milk poison, which subject is just now agitating the public mind. Mr. Morton referred Dr. Reed to the Commissioners of Health. On Wednesday the Doctor was present at the meeting of the Commissioners, and, after some introductory remarks on the chemical analysis of the lactical fluid and other matters incidental to the subject generally, proceeded to explain to the Board the fact that this milk and meat poison, which had lately made its appearance in the western section, was unquestionably communicable. It was not eliminated, said the Doctor, by time, transit, or the process of cooking. Dogs, cats, and other minor quadrupeds which eat of the poisoned meat, are liable to be communicated the poison. What is further to be deplored, he asserts, that the poison often remains dormant in the system until excited by some unknown cause. For the origin of the distemper the Doctor accounted that it was superinduced by the cattle eating a poisonous fungi, and is particularly to be dreaded by the residents of New York, as cattle are brought there extensively, much more so than to many other cities on the Atlantic coast, killed and eaten without suspicion that they have admitted to their system the seeds of disease, and perhaps death. What is rather singular, too, in this disease, is that it is capable of being transmitted from one animal to another. The disease will take hold of the human economy as soon as the brute creation. Dr. Reed specially urged the attention of the Board to the subject.—N. Y. Tribune.

PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.—In the Scientific convention in session at Montreal, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., presented a paper "On banknotes and the means adopted for the prevention of counterfeiting."

Formerly the chief security against counterfeiting was found in the employment of engravers of artistic skill, but the invention of photography has given such new and increased facilities for obtaining facsimiles of genuine notes, that it became necessary to provide some new and more perfect method of guarding against these frauds. Mr. Syropean, an American gentleman (born in Greece, however, if the reporter mistakes not), had proposed a plan which renders a bank-note incapable of being photographed. His plan was to print his note in colors, between which there was no photographic contrast. He therefore used for the print a blue of a light bright color, and a buff, covering the whole ground, except where there were white spots left for beauty or for the figures representing value. This prevented photographic imitations. To guard against the anastatic or lithographic arts, he covered the whole face with an oleaginous matter which left no chemical contrast. The great objection to the plan was its want of beauty and its liability to spoil by finger-marks and dust upon the oily material. In fact, nothing was so good in an artistic point of view as carbon ink on white paper.

Mr. Syropean, therefore, next attempted to make use of cycloidal lines drawn over the whole surface of the note, and printed in red, using for the design a black ink, which was fugitive in its character. The object was for the use of two fugitive inks, the black being more fixed than the red. He could not praise very highly this second experiment, for, on holding one of the notes to the window, the black was found to be transparent. A photograph made from this note was fair, but not, however, good enough to answer the purpose of a counterfeit; but the great objection to it was the black could be removed without removing the red, and the red without injury to the black, which opened the way at once to the counterfeiter. This Mr. Silliman illustrated by a great many changes which he had produced on one of the notes. In this difficulty, then, what was to be done? He held in his hand a note printed on a green tint, produced by resins of chrome, an invention which originated in this Province; both colors here were unchangeable by anything which the chemist had at present at his disposal. At least in practice neither could be decomposed without destroying the paper as well. The usual plan of altering bills was to wash out the figures and insert others; but here were two colors both alike unchangeable. They were not so beautiful as white and black; but beauty must be sacrificed to safety. While these notes were protected, therefore, against photographic imitations by the means which he had mentioned, the fact that both inks were oleaginous, and that they presented a chemical contrast, made it impossible to subject them either to the anastatic or the lithographic process.

EXTRAORDINARY FEARS OF A LUNATIC.—A young man in Mercer county, Pa., named Davis, has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity. The Pittsburgh Dispatch says:

He imagines himself to be a second Dan Rice, engaged in getting up a circus. On the 8th instant he caught a snake, which he took to Bell's schoolhouse, in the neighborhood, where, he says, he had a grand performance; after getting through he swept the house and broke all the windows with the broomstick. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Curry, a mile or two from town, in the absence of the family, and destroyed nearly everything in the house. He says he went there "to have some fun;" broke a gun, with the barrel of which he smashed the crockery, dishes, glassware, and windows, took to pieces a clock and two watches, grinding up the works in a cider press. It then struck him that the ground where the house stood would be an admirable location for a circus, whereupon he built a fire on the floor, and it was soon in flames, from which he narrowly escaped by jumping from a window, cutting his arms and hands in getting out, and leaving a broadcloth coat, which he had induced him to throw off, prey to the flames. Considering the bees appropriate performers in his new circus, he upset several barrels, and undertook to put sleigh bells on the insects, in which "performance" he was very badly stung. When the neighbors came running to the fire, they found him under a shrub tree, congratulating himself that this was the "best performance" that he had had yet—it brought the largest audience! The house was entirely destroyed, and the poor lunatic secured and taken to Mercer jail.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Court Journal says: Among the presentations to her Majesty at one of the drawing rooms this season, was a young lady upon her marriage, and about whose nuptials a story is current of more than usual interest in these romantic times. She is the daughter of a baronet holding a distinguished position. Among the suitors of this young lady, who is as pretty as accomplished, was one of very advanced years; but it was in vain that all the allurement consequent upon the possession of riches were set forth. The fair maiden showed herself completely indifferent to the golden prize that lay at her feet, and in spite of the strong recommendation of "Paris," it was unobtainable. So far, therefore, everything was perfect, by natural and unromantic. But it seems that the gentleman, after his proposals had been declined (of course with the usual protestations of respect and esteem), again sought an interview, and assured the lady that his attachment was not selfish—that he was ready, at any sacrifice, to do anything that could contribute to her happiness, and that, if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready, by a settlement even to the extent of £100,000, to place her happiness in her own power. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and it is said the young lady pondered so much over it that, like the recital of *Orlando*, it wrought a complete revolution of feeling. We do not pretend to know what kind of "hint" the venerable gentleman spoke again, but speak again he did, and with so much effect that the happy day was soon named, and the nuptials in due course solemnized, and the fair bride presented on her marriage to the Queen. The world gives, with its usual generosity, an almost fabulous amount to Mr. —'s fortune, but it is very well known that one item in it is £150,000 railway stock, more than half of which is paying six per cent.

More Mysteries in Paris.—Several eminent archeologists have suspected that a series of vast subterranean galleries communicated between the Palais des Thermes and the Seine. In 1819, a staircase was discovered in the palace, which had evidently communicated with these galleries. Later it was discovered that the latter formed two stories, one built over the other. Each story contained three parallel passages, supported by walls 4½ feet thick. The passages communicated with each other by means of doors. The works at present going on at the palace have resulted in the discovery of a subterranean gallery in the Rue des Noyers, which is a fresh indication in favor of the opinion respecting a communication between the palace and the river.

Horror of the Meat Pie Trade.—The Paris police having received information that of late great numbers of cats had been killed in the Faubourg St. Martin, St. Dennis, and Poissonniere, and in the adjacent streets, resolved to capture the destroyers of the animals. Some of them on duty in the Rue St. Martin, on the night of Sunday, perceived a man throw large pieces of meat about, and when, as generally happened, some cat hastened to take a morsel, another man who was somewhat in the rear set on a dog to attack the cat, and soon was able to thrust it dead into a sack. The police succeeded in arresting the man with the sack, but the others got off. From the prison, it appears that the slaughtered cats were sold to keepers of lodging-houses at the barriers, who passed them off as rabbits.

A fireman on the New York Central Railroad asked the superintendent for a pass, which he declined to give, saying, "The company employ you and pay you so much for your services, and there our trade ends. If you were at work for a farmer for a dollar a day, and wanted to go to Saratoga, would you expect him to hitch up his team and take you there for nothing?" The fireman answered: "No, sir; but if he had his team hitched up and was going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a hog if he didn't let me ride."

PARIS, Aug. 6.

Another event of a certain importance has just passed at Constantinople. Contrary to the programme of election decided on, the government of the Sultan permitted the elections to take place in the Danubian Principalities before the time fixed, and in a manner differing from the terms of the programme. In this way a return was obtained, which did not suit the views of the friendly powers on the question of union or non-union of the Principalities, and they protested. The protest, it is said to-day, was signed by the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, and the ultimatum presented was the withdrawal of the Ministers of these powers and a rupture of diplomatic relations, if a new election were not ordered and the first one annulled. This position of the foreign Ministers changed the policy of the Ottoman government, and a change of the Ministry was the consequence. Thus we have a new demonstration of the power exerted upon the feeble government of the Sultan by the Ministers of foreign powers, a new proof that the Turkish government is but the plaything of its more powerful neighbors.

The opposition of Lord Palmerston to the Suez canal excites a good deal of ill-feeling in France. It is regarded as altogether British that, while the English Cabinet offer a lively and determined opposition to this cause, they should at the same moment seize and hold Perim, the key to the India seas. This conduct of the British Government is regarded in France as about as clear a demonstration of the principle of self-interest to the exclusion of international courtesy as has yet been afforded by that nation.

The Emperor and Empress left yesterday for the Isle of Wight on a visit to the Queen of England. This visit, at first announced as a mere visit of pleasure, is probably one in which will be discussed and regulated some very grave affairs of State. The conference will consist of the two Majesties (the Empress Eugenie being excluded as well as the Prince Consort), of the Count Walewski, (French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied their Majesty), the French Ambassador at London, M. de Persigny, and Lord Palmerston and Gladstone—two powerful monarchs and four leading Ministers. How could it be possible, in the present state of affairs, for such a conjunction to take place without political debates? See the number of questions that now interest both countries; that of China, of the Indian Empire, of the Danubian Principalities, the Italian question, the refuge given to conspirators against the Emperor's life, the new negro colonization question, the Suez canal, the seizure of Perim; etc., etc. All these will no doubt be discussed and many more, and we may expect to see more decisive action in the future as the result of this imperial and royal conference.

For some time past the fourth page of many French journals, and among these even some literary journals, which generally exclude advertisements from their columns, have been occupied with a flaming advertisement of the Galveston and Houston railroad in Texas. The advertisement is garished with immensely large letters. The inducements it holds out to French stockholders are so seductive that one wonders, on each reappearance of the advertisement, that the stock is not long ago taken. Half a dozen times I have been asked by Frenchmen why the Galveston railroad was thus hawked about the streets of Paris, like a patent medicine; whether we no longer had any money in America, or what was the matter with this particular road? Frenchmen have been bitten so often in American railroad stocks that it is not strange that Texas shares should go off slowly.

A manufactory of ten-dollar counterfeit bills on the Bank of North America was lately put in operation in France by a Frenchman named Dupas. Dupas left New York the 22d of May last, and came to Paris with a view of trying his hand at this scheme. He first advertised for an engraver out of work, and thus engaged a Pole who undertook the job. The money was made, and, by the aid of a rejected priest, a considerable number of these bills was put in circulation by Dupas. The latter was arrested, and, after making revelations, committed suicide in prison; the able Guerin, his accomplice in passing the notes, took to flight and has left the country while the Pole, named Milinski, has just been tried before the court of assizes of the Seine and acquitted on the ground that not reading English, and declaring that he was told and believed that he was executing commercial labels, he was not responsible! He was evidently acquitted, however, more for the want of testimony than from a conviction of his innocence.

The edictum has recently attacked the grapes in the vicinity of Paris, in places in which it has heretofore been a stranger. The disease shows itself violently and spreads rapidly. Immediately as the fact was known, the farmers commenced on a grand scale the application of the flower of sulphur by means of the machine now in use in the south of France, and without doubt the disease will soon be arrested. There is now, happily, a general conviction of the utility of sulphur in the destruction of these pernicious parasites, and a great disposition to make use of the remedy. There is nothing so difficult to accomplish in France as reforms in agriculture; every new proposition is resisted with an obstinacy that costs the country millions annually by preventing necessary improvements.

There are in France, 1,037 printing offices and 1,092 journals. The number of compositors employed in all France is about 9,500. Of these Paris employs 2,600, Lyons 120, Bordeaux 116, Marseilles 112, Lille 110, Toulouse 102, Rouen 90, Tours 80, Nantes 78, Strasbourg 63, Besancon 60, Amiens 43. They occupy 4,000 pressmen and aids, 900 correctors, proof readers and counters, and 350 conductors. The printing office of Alfred Mame & Co., at Tours, (which works for Paris) runs 22 presses, which consume 350 reams of paper daily. This is the largest establishment in France. The average annual number of works which appear from the press is 8,000, not including stereotypic reproductions. Their value is estimated at 100 millions. The proportion belonging to Paris is 3,040,000 dollars. So that Paris alone furnishes nearly two thirds of all the matter produced in France.

The Rev. Frederick Monod, of the French Evangelical Church at Paris, editor of the Protestant paper called "Archives of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century," will visit the United States the coming autumn with the view of spending the winter there. M. Monod's congregation at Paris is building a church in the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the pastor is now in England preaching and collecting money for the accomplishment of the object. In his History of Philadelphi, he mentions that more than a few days ago, by Madame Monod, that more than two-thirds of the money required had been subscribed in England, and the American churches will be called on but for a very small sum. M. Monod preaches both in French and English.

The weather for the last month has been unusually warm and dry in France. Yesterday and the day before the thermometer attained 97° Fahrenheit, the highest point it has attained for a century and a half. Paris is in latitude 48½ degrees north.

INTERESTING TO DENTISTS AND THEIR PATIENTS.—Dr. J. B. Francis of Philadelphia has invented what he calls a galvanic forceps, which is intended as a relief to the pain of extracting teeth. It is a combination of the ordinary forceps, with a galvanic arrangement attached, whereby the nerve of the tooth may be charged with a galvanic influence, and its sensibility be suspended. In this condition the extraction will be without the pain usually accompanying the drawing of a tooth in a high state of inflammation.—Evening Post.

Ice from the Clouds.—A correspondent writes to the London Times from Cricklewood (wherever that may be), that a block of pure crystalline ice, weighing nearly 25 pounds, was discovered on the 27th of July, in a meadow in that neighborhood. On the previous day a storm passed over the spot. Mazeray, in his History of France, mentions a block of ice weighing 100 pounds, which he says fell during a thunderstorm in the year 1510.

Mr. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, said in his speech at the late meeting of the Georgia Association, that Mr. Buchanan, who married the South, Mr. Hill, the opposing candidate, retorted by saying he had made a bad husband, as he had in less than four months shipped his wife!

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETHRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, agents Louisville, Ky. apr 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31

Apprentices Wanted.
Two Apprentices wanted to learn the Hat trade at HAYES, CRAIG & CO.'S.

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK, WASHFIRE, AND IRONER can hear of a first-rate situation by applying at this office.

A Great Book.
AN ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE to the Holy Scriptures, or the Bible, presented under a distinct and classified heads or topics. Edited by John Eadie, D. D., L.L.D. Price \$3. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth street, near Market.

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A. SUMNER,
435 Main st.,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
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Dr. King's Dispensary.
DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.
OUR Friends in Heaven, or the Mutual Recognition of the Redeemed in Glory Demonstrated. 4c.
Our Theology in its Development, by E. P. Humphrey. D. 10c.
Aunt Ruth, or Perseverance, not Forsaken. 5c.
The Little Girl's Treasury of Precious Things. 25c.
The Little Girl's Treasury of Precious Things. 30c.
Lacy Dunsley, a Sketch from Life. 4c.
The Eldest Lady, a Memoir of Mrs. Susan Catharine Bott, of Petersburg, Va. 30c.
The Young Man's Friend, 20c.
Psalms and Hymns in every variety of binding.
Methodist Hymns in various styles.
For a large selection of these and other books, call on A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

Get the Best
BIBLICAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, by Dr. Herman Olshausen, First American Edition, revised after the fourth German edition, by A. Kendrick, D. D., of Rochester University. The third volume of this great work is now ready. Price \$2 per vol. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth street, near Market.

More New Books.
SKETCHES of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon. Price \$1.
Phylology of Skepticism and Ultram, by James B. Walker. Price \$1.
The City of Sorrow, and Sorrows, by Thos. Guthrie, D. D. Price 50c. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth street, near Market.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
At MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street.

ELEGANT Robe and Plumed Silks;
New and stylish
Choice styles of Polines;
English and French Chintzes;
Super Kid Gloves, all colors;
A complete assortment of Shirts;
A full line of Irish Linens;
Embroideries of every kind;
Jaconet and Swiss Satin styles;
Linen and Marseilles Sets;
Bolts and Bellings;
Plain black Silks;
Crape Collars and Sleeves;
Shirt Bosoms and Hosiery;
New Hood Skirts and Skirting;
To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called. And as they will be daily in receipt of new and fashionable goods, persons preparing their early fall supplies can here find the desirable article. Give them a call. The house is on Fourth street, No. 96, between Market and Jefferson. a22 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

H. Fletcher......C. F. Bennett.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—We are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches, of the most approved and latest styles of cases, which we can recommend as superior timekeepers. Call and examine styles and prices.

SILVERWARE.—Silver spoons, Silver Forks, Dessert Knives, Fish Knives, Butter, Pie, and Cake Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, Silver Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Salt-Cellars, Butter Coolers, Silver Coffee Cups, Castors, Ladies, &c. A large and general assortment of Silver Ware of the latest and most fashionable styles, warranted pure silver, on hand and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 435 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

FIRST THIS SEASON.
OYSTERS AND VENISON
Expressed at the ST. CHARLES,
Fifth street.
RUEFFER & MYER.

SOFT HATS.—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Felt Hats for men, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, which, for beauty of style, quality, and finish, cannot be excelled in the Union. A supply ready for our sale this morning. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS of the latest styles for sale at very low prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS of Velvet, Cloth, and Straw received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Magazines.
HARPER for August. New supply. 20c.
Godey's Lady's Book for September. A choice number. Price 20c.
CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth st., near Market.

New and Valuable.
LEWIS'S BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY from its origin in Greece to the present time. One volume octavo \$3.75. Two volumes octavo, \$5. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth street, near Market.

Mr. Peter Rubi, of Fourth street, has favored us with late New York papers. He left New York on Friday morning at 6 o'clock and reached Jeffersonville a little after 10 o'clock on Saturday night—only 40 hours through.

We are indebted to Adams' Express for New York and Baltimore papers in advance of the mail.

New Goods.—G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, received this morning by express a large lot of fancy goods, consisting in part of Laige de Cote Robes, entirely new; fringe-lounced Robes, all colors; rich Bayadere striped Silks; Fall Tourists, with ruffles; Oil Prints; Belting; French Chintz; Chintz Robes; plain and figured De Laines; Lucksters; Lace Mitts; Cambric Bands; Brochie Swisses; new style Skirts, &c. In a word, he is daily receiving goods that, in point of new and richness of style, cannot be excelled; and he invites those in search of the first receipts of the season to call and examine his desirable goods.

N. B. Until the 1st of September he offers at cost the following goods: Organdie and Barege Robes; plain Bareges; Organdie and Jaconet Mullins; Parasols; Lace Mantles, &c. a17 j&b

PICNIC BLOOMERS. A very pretty article for ladies and misses (price \$1), received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

AMERICAN RAILWAY LIBRARY.
A. P. Pickett, 18-20 of Main. Price 50c.
Macaulay's Historical and Biographical Sketches. Price 50c.
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LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF TURKEY—complete in 3 vols. Price \$3. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth st., near Market.

Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857
By C. DUVAL & CO., Main street,

BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
CARPETS.
Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 2-ply, and all other grades of carpeting, with full stock of CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
We are now importing to this market the largest, most valuable, and best assortment of goods ever brought to Louisville, and invite the attention of all purchasers, confident we can offer unequalled inducements in the style, quality, and price of our stock, which we offer at one price only. a17 j&b C. DUVAL & CO., 627 Main st.

FIRST ARRIVAL.
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:
English and French Chintzes;
Super Kid Gloves, all colors;
A complete assortment of Shirts;
A full line of Irish Linens;
Marseilles Sets and Bands;
Embroideries of every kind;
Jaconet and Swiss Satin styles;
Do do do Collars, do;
Linen and Marseilles Sets;
Bolts and Bellings;
Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drillings;
Plain black Silks;
Crape Collars and Sleeves;
Hemstitched and Stuffed Handkerchiefs;
Shirt Bosoms and Hosiery;
New Hood Skirts and Skirting;
Silk Mitts, long and short;
Plain De Laines and Travelling Goods;
White Trimmings and Jaconet;
To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY—part 35th. Uniform American edition. Price \$1. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 81 Fourth st., near Market.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery for July, 1857. Price \$1. A few thousand dollars' worth of medical books, embracing all the text books published in Medical and Surgical Science and the largest stock in the city. C. HAUGAN & CO., Main st.

SOFT HATS for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FURS for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 60 Third street. A. McBRIDE.

PORTABLE FORGES.—For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 60 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the Hardware line can always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. a17 j&b

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE, 60 Third street.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the first makers to the lowest price, for sale by A. McBRIDE, 60 Third street.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware,
535 Main street, between Second and Third.

Watches just Received.
We have now a very complete stock of Gold and Silver Watches. JAS. I. LEMON & CO.

Extra Fine Plated Ware.
Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Oyster Ladles, Crumb Knives, Pie Knives, Ice Cream, Fish Knives, and Butter Knives. We have just received a large lot of the above goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO.

New Goods arrived this morning by Express
AT C. DUVAL & CO.'S,
627 Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are this morning in receipt of several cases rich FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing the following:
Hudson Robes;
New style Silks;
Do do do Irish Linens;
French and American Chintzes;
Fall Prints;
Marseilles Collars;
Do Collars and Sleeves;
Lace Falls;
Jaconet Cambric;
Nainsook Mullin;
Soft Mull do;
All grades Irish Linen, &c.
We shall be in receipt of New Goods daily, and invite the attention of purchasers to our arrivals. C. DUVAL & CO., 627 Main st.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—We have some Ladies' Bronze Buckle and Half Gallons and French Monroes Half Gallons for sale at less than cost to close them out. OWEN & WOODS, Shoe Emporium.

Partnership.
I HAVE this day associated with me in the WATCH and JEWELRY business Mr. J. I. DAUMONT. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of JAMES I. LEMON & CO. August 1, 1857.—J&b JAMES I. LEMON.

